



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

PROCRISTINATION
is bad at any time, but where your eyes are concerned, delay may be injurious.

N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Ctl., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,123 號三廿百一千九萬一第 日八十月七閏年未己 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1919. 四拜禮 號一拾月玖年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 270 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. (80)

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH

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12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.
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TELEPHONE 1219. (78)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	15 minutes
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "

NIGHT CASES.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY	15 minutes
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "

SPECIAL CASES by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. (79)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local
CANTON (at the Tail)	7.30	8.15	8.30	9.15	9.30	10.15	10.30	11.15
SEK LUNG	7.45	8.30	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.30
SEK LUNG	8.00	8.45	9.00	9.45	10.00	10.45	11.00	11.45
SEK LUNG	8.15	9.00	9.15	10.00	10.15	11.00	11.15	12.00
SEK LUNG	8.30	9.15	9.30	10.15	10.30	11.15	11.30	12.15
SEK LUNG	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.30
SEK LUNG	9.00	9.45	10.00	10.45	11.00	11.45	12.00	12.45
SEK LUNG	9.15	10.00	10.15	11.00	11.15	12.00	12.15	1.00
SEK LUNG	9.30	10.15	10.30	11.15	11.30	12.15	12.30	1.15
SEK LUNG	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.30	12.45	1.30
SEK LUNG	10.00	10.45	11.00	11.45	12.00	12.45	1.00	1.45
SEK LUNG	10.15	11.00	11.15	12.00	12.15	1.00	1.15	1.50
SEK LUNG	10.30	11.15	11.30	12.15	12.30	1.15	1.30	2.00
SEK LUNG	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.30	12.45	1.30	1.45	2.15
SEK LUNG	11.00	11.45	12.00	12.45	1.00	1.45	1.50	2.30

UP TRAINS.									
Stations	No. 9 Local.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 8 Through Express.	No. 10 Local.	No. 12 Local.	No. 14 Through Express.	No. 16 Local.	No. 18 Local.	No. 20 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
SEK LUNG	7.30	7.45	8.04	10.12	1.04	1.23	1.42	1.56	2.05
SEK LUNG	7.45	7.59	8.17	10.27	1.19	1.38	1.57	2.11	2.20
SEK LUNG	7.59	8.14	8.32	10.42	1.34	1.53	2.12	2.26	2.35
SEK LUNG	8.14	8.28	8.46	10.57	1.49	2.08	2.27	2.41	2.50
SEK LUNG	8.28	8.43	8.61	11.10	1.64	2.23	2.42	2.56	3.05
SEK LUNG	8.43	8.57	9.15	11.25	1.79	2.38	2.57	3.11	3.20
SEK LUNG	8.57	9.12	9.30	11.40	1.94	2.53	3.12	3.26	3.35
SEK LUNG	9.12	9.26	9.44	11.55	2.09	3.08	3.27	3.41	3.50
SEK LUNG	9.26	9.41	9.59	12.10	2.24	3.23	3.42	3.56	4.05
SEK LUNG	9.41	9.55	10.13	12.25	2.39	3.38	3.57	4.11	4.20
SEK LUNG	9.55	10.10	10.28	12.40	2.54	3.53	4.12	4.26	4.35
SEK LUNG	10.10	10.24	10.42	12.55	2.69	4.08	4.27	4.41	4.50
SEK LUNG	10.24	10.39	10.57	1.10	2.84	4.23	4.42	4.56	5.05
SEK LUNG	10.39	10.53	11.11	1.25	2.99	4.38	4.57	5.11	5.20
SEK LUNG	10.53	11.08	11.26	1.40	3.14	4.53	5.12	5.26	5.35
SEK LUNG	11.08	11.22	11.40	1.55	3.29	5.08	5.27	5.41	5.50
SEK LUNG	11.22	11.37	11.55	2.10	3.44	5.23	5.42	5.56	6.05
SEK LUNG	11.37	11.51	12.09	2.25	3.59	5.38	5.57	6.11	6.20
SEK LUNG	11.51	12.06	12.24	2.40	3.74	5.53	6.12	6.26	6.35
SEK LUNG	12.06	12.20	12.38	2.55	3.89	6.08	6.27	6.41	6.50
SEK LUNG	12.20	12.35	12.53	3.10	4.04	6.23	6.42	6.56	7.05
SEK LUNG	12.35	12.49	13.07	3.25	4.19	6.38	6.57	7.11	7.20
SEK LUNG	12.49	13.04	13.22	3.40	4.34	6.53	7.12	7.26	7.35
SEK LUNG	13.04	13.18	13.36	3.55	4.49	7.08	7.27	7.41	7.50
SEK LUNG	13.18	13.33	13.51	4.10	4.64	7.23	7.42	7.56	8.05
SEK LUNG	13.33	13.47	14.05	4.25	4.79	7.38	7.57	8.11	8.20
SEK LUNG	13.47	14.02	14.20	4.40	4.94	7.53	8.12	8.26	8.35
SEK LUNG	14.02	14.16	14.34	4.55	5.09	8.08	8.27	8.41	8.50
SEK LUNG	14.16	14.31	14.49	5.10	5.24	8.23	8.42	8.56	9.05
SEK LUNG	14.31	14.45	15.03	5.25	5.39	8.38	8.57	9.11	9.20
SEK LUNG	14.45	15.00	15.18	5.40	5.54	8.53	9.12	9.26	9.35
SEK LUNG	15.00	15.14	15.32	5.55	5.69	9.08	9.27	9.41	9.50
SEK LUNG	15.14	15.29	15.47	6.10	5.84	9.23	9.42	9.56	10.05
SEK LUNG	15.29	15.43	16.01	6.25	5.99	9.38	9.57	10.11	10.20
SEK LUNG	15.43	16.08	16.26	6.40	6.14	9.53	10.12	10.26	10.35
SEK LUNG	16.08	16.22	16.40	6.55	6.29	10.08	10.27	10.41	10.50
SEK LUNG	16.22	16.37	16.55	7.10	6.44	10.23	10.42	10.56	11.05
SEK LUNG	16.37	16.51	17.09	7.25	6.59	10.38	10.57	11.11	11.20
SEK LUNG	16.51	17.06	17.24	7.40	6.74	10.53	11.12	11.26	11.35
SEK LUNG	17.06	17.20	17.38	7.55	6.89	11.08	11.27	11.41	11.50
SEK LUNG	17.20	17.35	17.53	8.10	7.04	11.23	11.42	11.56	12.05
SEK LUNG	17.35	17.49	18.07	8.25	7.19	11.38	11.57	12.11	12.20
SEK LUNG	17.49	18.04	18.22	8.40	7.34	11.53	12.12	12.26	12.35
SEK LUNG	18.04	18.18	18.36	8.55	7.49	12.08	12.27	12.41	12.50
SEK LUNG	18.18	18.33	18.51	9.10	7.64	12.23	12.42	12.56	13.05
SEK LUNG	18.33	18.47	19.05	9.25	7.79	12.38	12.57	13.11	13.20
SEK LUNG	18.47	19.02	19.20	9.40	7.94	12.53	13.12	13.26	13.35
SEK LUNG	19.02	19.16	19.34	9.55	8.09	13.08	13.27	13.41	13.50
SEK LUNG	19.16	19.31	19.49	10.10	8.24	13.23	13.42	13.56	14.05
SEK LUNG	19.31	19.45	20.03	10.25	8.39	13.38	13.57	14.11	14.20
SEK LUNG	19.45	20.00	20.18	10.40	8.54	13.53	14.12	14.26	14.35
SEK LUNG	20.00	20.14	20.32	10.55	8.69	14.08	14.27	14.41	14.50
SEK LUNG	20.14	20.29	20.47	11.10	8.84	14.23	14.42	14.56	15.05
SEK LUNG	20.29	20.43	20.61	11.25	8.99	14.38	14.57	15.11	15.20
SEK LUNG	20.43	20.58	21.16	11.40	9.14	14.53	15.12	15.26	15.35
SEK LUNG	20.58	21.12	21.30	11.55	9.29	15.08	15.27	15.41	15.50
SEK LUNG	21.12	21.27	21.45	12.10	9.44	15.23	15.42	15.56	16.05
SEK LUNG	21.27	21.41	21.59	12.25	9.59	15.38	15.57	16.11	16.20
SEK LUNG	21.41	21.56	22.14	12.40	9.74	15.53	16.12	16.26	16.35
SEK LUNG	21.56	22.10	22.28	12.55	9.89	16.08	16.27	16.41	16.50
SEK LUNG	22.10	22.25	22.43	1.10	10.04	16.23	16.42	16.56	17.05
SEK LUNG	22.25	22.39	22.57	1.25	10.19	16.38	16.57	17.11	17.20
SEK LUNG	22.39	22.54	23.12	1.40	10.34	16.53	17.12	17.26	17.35
SEK LUNG	22.54	23.08	23.26	1.55	10.49	17.08	17.27	17.41	17.50
SEK LUNG	23.08	23.22	23.40	2.10	10.64	17.23	17.42	17.56	18.05
SEK LUNG	23.22	23.37	23.55	2.25	10.79	17.38	17.57	18.11	18.20
SEK LUNG	23.37	23.51	24.09	2.40	10.94	17.53	18.12	18.26	18.35
SEK LUNG	23.51	24.06	24.24	2.55	11.09	18.08	18.27	18.41	18.50
SEK LUNG	24.06	24.20	24.38	3.10	11.24	18.23	18.42	18.56	19.05
SEK LUNG	24.20	24.35	24.53	3.25	11.39	18.38	18.57	19.11	19.20
SEK LUNG	24.35	24.49	25.07	3.40	11.54	18.53	19.12	19.26	19.35
SEK LUNG	24.49	25.04	25.22	3.55	11.69	19.08	19.27	19.41	19.50
SEK LUNG	25.04	25.18	25.36	4.10	11.84	19.23	19.42	19.56	20.05
SEK LUNG	25.18	25.33	25.51	4.25	11.99	19.38	19.57	20.11	20.20
SEK LUNG	25.33	25.47	26.05	4.40	12.14	19.53	20.12	20.26	20.35
SEK LUNG	25.47	25.62	25.80	4.55	12.29	20.08	20.27	20.41	20.50
SEK LUNG	25.62	25.76	25.94	5.10	12.44	20.23	20.42	20.56	21.05
SEK LUNG	25.76	25.91	26.09	5.25	12.59	20.38	20.57	21.11	21.20
SEK LUNG	25.91	26.05	26.23	5.40	12.74	20.53	21.12	21.26	21.35
SEK LUNG	26.05	26.20	26.38	5.55	12.89	21.08	21.27	21.41	21.50
SEK LUNG	26.20	26.34	26.52	6.10	13.04	21.23	21.42	21.56	22.05
SEK LUNG	26.34	26.49	26.67	6.25	13.19	21.38	21.57	22.11	22.20
SEK LUNG	26.49	26.63	26.81	6.40	13.34	21.53	22.12	22.26	22.35
SEK LUNG	26.63	26.78	26.96	6.55	13.49	22.08	22.27	22.41	22.50
SEK LUNG	26.78	26.92	27.10	7.10	13.64	22.23	22.42	22.56	23.05
SEK LUNG	26.92	27.07	27.25	7.25	13.79	22.38	22.57	23.11	23.20
SEK LUNG	27.07	27.21	27.39	7.40	13.94	22.53	23.12	23.26	23.35
SEK LUNG	27.21	27.36	27.54	7.55	14.09	23.08	23.27	23.41	23.50
SEK LUNG	27.36	27.50	28.08	8.10	14.24	23.23	23.42	23.56	24.05
SEK LUNG	27.50	28.05	28.23	8.25	14.39	23.38	23.57	24.11	24.20
SEK LUNG	28.05	28.19	28.37	8.40	14.54	23.53	24.12	24.26	24.35
SEK LUNG	28.19	28.34	28.52	8.55	14.69	24.08	24.27	24.41	24.50
SEK LUNG	28.34	28.48	29.06	9.10	14.84	24.23	24.42	24.56	25.05
SEK LUNG	28.48	28.63	29.21	9.25	14.99	24.38	24.57	25.11	25.20
SEK LUNG	28.63	28.77	29.35	9.40	15.14	24.53	25.12	25.26	25.35
SEK LUNG	28.77	28.92	29.50	9.55	15.29	25.08	25.27	25.41	25.50
SEK LUNG	28.92	29.06	29.64	10.10	15.44	25.23	25.42	25.56	26.05
SEK LUNG	29.06	29.21	29.79	10.25	15.59	25.38	25.57	26.11	26.20
SEK LUNG	29.21	29.35	29.93	10.40	15.74	25.53	26.12	26.26	26.35
SEK LUNG	29.35	29.50	30.08	10.55	15.89	26.08	26.27	26.41	26.50
SEK LUNG	29.50	29.64	30.22	11.10	16.04	26.23	26.42	26.56	27.05
SEK LUNG	29.64	29.79	30.37	11.25	16.19	26.38	26.57	27.11	27.20
SEK LUNG	29.79	29.93	30.51	11.40	16.34	26.53	27.12	27.26	27.35
SEK LUNG	29.93	30.08	30.66	11.55	16.49	27.08	27.27	27.41	27.50
SEK LUNG	30.08	30.22	30.80	12.10	16.64	27.23	27.42	27.56	28.05
SEK LUNG	30.22	30.37	30.95	12.25	16.79	27.38	27.57	28.11	28.20
SEK LUNG	30.37	30.51	31.09	12.40	16.94	27.53	28.12	28.26	28.35
SEK LUNG	30.51	30.66	31.24	12.55	17.09	28.08	28.27	28.41	28.50
SEK LUNG	30.66	30.80	31.38	1.10	17.24	28.23	28.42	28.56	29.05
SEK LUNG	30.80	30.95	31.53	1.25	17.39	28.38	28.57	29.11	29.20
SEK LUNG	30.95	31.09	31.67	1.40	17.54	28.53	29.12	29.26	29.35
SEK LUNG	31.09	31.24	31.82	1.55	17.69	29.08	29.27	29.41	29.50
SEK LUNG	31.24	31.38	31.96	2.10	17.84	29.23	29.42	29.56	30.05
SEK LUNG	31.38	31.53	32.11	2.25	17.99	29.38	29.57	30.11	30.20
SEK LUNG	31.53	31.67	32.25	2.40	18.14	29.53	30.12	30.26	30.35
SEK LUNG	31.67	31.82	32.40	2.55	18.29	30.08	30.27	30.41	30.50
SEK LUNG	31.82	31.96	32.54	2.70	18.44	30.23	30.42	30.56	31.05
SEK LUNG	31.96	32.11	32.69	2.85	18.59	30.38	30.57	31.11	31.20
SEK LUNG	32.11	32.25	32.83	3.00	18.74	30.53	31.12	31.26	31.35
SEK LUNG	32.25	32.40	32.98	3.15	18.89	31.08	31.27	31.41	31.50
SEK LUNG	32.40	32.54	33.12	3.30	19.04	31.23	31.42	31.56	32.05
SEK LUNG	32.54	32.69	33.27	3.45					

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THE
CORONET

September 11th, 12th & 13th, 1910.

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"THE MASKED RIDER"

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY.

etc.

REFORM IN INDIA.
INDIAN GOVERNMENT VIEWS.
HEARTY SUPPORT OF THE BILL.

For the first time the Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons, which is considering the Government of India Bill, heard evidence in public on July 10th. The Earl of Selborne presided, and there were present Mr. Montagu (Secretary for India), Lord Sinha (Under-Secretary), the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Creve, Viscount Midleton, Lord Sydenham, Lord Islington, Sir D. Maclellan, Sir H. Craik, Sir J. D. Ross, Captain Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Spoor. There were many Indian visitors. Mrs. Besant was with the Indian party.

Sir J. Weston, financial member of the Council of the Government-General of India, was called as a witness. When asked as to the political position in India, he said that "struck him most was the rapidity with which political ideas were penetrating the people. They had penetrated right into a stratum of society which even ten years ago it was believed could not be affected by an interest in the development of politics and a desire for a larger share in the administration of their own affairs. Even deeper than that was the extraordinary spontaneous growth of a real spirit of nationalism. It was a very vivid and very real influence in the life of India to-day. There was pride in India's past in its achievements, and belief in its future, which in evidence led to a rapid development of the national conscience. Sometimes it was a little pathetic in its vagueness, but it was there."

Sir J. D. Ross: Have you in your experience found that the upper castes ill-treat the lower castes, or the lower castes hold that they are ill-treated by the upper castes? Is there an upper caste versus lower caste question? (Hear, hear.) I think that question is a very real one. It is more acute in the south of India than in the north.

Is there really such a question in the north? I think they accept it as part of the scheme of life.

Do you not think that to give seats to the lower castes is to give seats to the lower caste? (Hear, hear.) The recommendations are rather communal than with reference to the Hindu castes within the community. I do not think there is any vital hostility between the castes, according to my experience.

Do you think the continuance of the bureaucratic government regime is possible? (Hear, hear.) Increasing modifications are absolutely necessary.

Speaking on behalf of the Government of India with regard to the bill, the witness said he wished to express to the Committee the very great appreciation by the Government of India of the gravity and magnitude of their responsibility. They felt it was almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of the experiment of creating the first real democracy in a democracy in a great Eastern country.

The Government of India had endeavored to take every responsible scheme and try to work it out in detail. In their despatches and subsidiary papers they had endeavored to paint a complete picture in relation to the bill they were now considering. In doing so it was inevitable that they should have drawn from the original details of the report upon which the bill was founded. They took the report as a working drawing, and they had tried to translate it into a working plan. The tests to which they had submitted all schemes had resulted in the rejection of all but that contained in the bill, with which they were about to submit a whole-hearted record. The Government of India accepted every vital principle to which the bill gave effect.

They had not consciously endeavored to whittle away the scheme in any respect whatever. If they had appeared to diminish the generosity of it, it would be found that that was due to the unwarrantable hopes built upon the report. Regarding religious affairs, he pointed out that the measure omitted wholly an important provision in the present law, which was that local legislatures required previous sanction before they could deal with religious rights or religious usages. Although the present law had been regarded as still necessary to maintain central control, although it was extremely desirable that the provinces should be at liberty to deal with such matters as religious charities and social reforms of any sort which did not affect the structure of the personal law of the two great communities.

Close to deal with the financial relations between the two halves of the Provincial Governments. The Government of India wished to enter a strong plea for a clearer demarcation of the financial resources, duties, and responsibilities of the official Government and the popular Government. The proposals of the report contemplated a single pool, into which the whole of the revenue of the provinces should be paid. From that pool every year, at the time of the preparation of the Budgets, the two halves of the Government would meet and endeavour to draw the funds they required. If there was a struggle for the funds, the Governor would endeavour to compose the differences. The Provincial Legislatures would be empowered to reduce the estimate of expenditure, but if the Governor was of opinion that he could not carry on the reserved subjects with the reduced funds he was empowered to restore the original estimate.

THE GOVERNMENT OF A JOINT PURSE.

The Government of India disliked the common pool and the possibility of an annual wrangle. Separate pools would be a tremendous stimulus to the two halves of the Government, each to develop its own resources. They also feared that during the initial stages of this scheme a joint purse would create much misunderstanding. Certain Indian gentlemen already conceived that the power of the purse would be very largely in the hands of the popular Government.

The Government of India were the last to resent any form of advice. They thought that the powers of the Provincial Legislatures should be restricted to passing resolutions which would not be binding upon the official Government regarding expenditure upon reserved subjects.

Regarding the two chambers of the Central Legislature, they were not in favour of drawing the representatives for the two chambers from the same source. They believed they could find an electorate for the Council of State which would

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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CHARGE OF STEALING A BICYCLE.

Abdul Hamid, an Indian youth of respectable parentage, was charged at the Magistracy yesterday, with stealing a bicycle.

The bicycle, it is alleged, was left at the Kowloon Ferry and defendant took it away and brought it to Hongkong.

The defence is that the youth purchased the bicycle from another boy, who has disappeared and is believed to have gone to Macao.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, for the defendant, applied for a remand, which was granted, bail being fixed at \$150.

SENATE AS SENATORIAL ASPECT.—Their scheme would produce for the Council of State more representations of the mere substantial interests of the State. He had estimated that the division of the funds in the general pool would vary in the proportion of two-thirds to four-fifths for reserved subjects, to one-third to one-fifth for transferred subjects.

VISCOUNT MILNER ON COLONIAL EXPANSION.

GOVERNORS OF CROWN COLONIES WHO "PLAY FOR SAFETY" NOT WANTED.

Viscount Milner (Secretary of State for the Colonies) was the principal guest on July 25th at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, organised by Sir Owen Thomas, M.P., and a committee, and attended by a large number of gentlemen representing various interests in British East Africa.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Viscount Milner, said British East Africa presented splendid possibilities to those who possessed a moderate amount of capital and were willing to devote enterprise and energy to their work. The climate in the interior was singularly congenial to Europeans, whilst there was an abundance of local labour. He looked forward with confidence to seeing many of the young men who had returned from the war with a zest for a larger and freer life settle in East Africa, where more opportunities for initiative and enterprise were afforded than in the older countries. (Cheers.)

EMPIRE ADMINISTRATION.

Viscount Milner, in replying to the toast, said Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the example of a Colonial administrator he had always set before him. That great statesman initiated a new system and spirit in the government of our Empire, especially in the development of the non-self-governing parts of it, which he (Lord Milner) hoped might be maintained under all his successors. But during the comparatively short period he had been at the Colonial Office they had been all so much occupied with the attempt of the war that he had not got into his stride as the head of that department. There were many things on which they might differ, but in Colonial administration there was one point on which no two men could disagree, and that was the vital importance of a close and intimate connection, and a thoroughly good understanding, between the central and the non-central elements interested in Colonial development. (Hear, hear.) He did not like to promise, but he could assure them he would always try to keep an open mind, and listen to the representations of those who were actually interested in and had practical experience of the life of the countries the direction of whose policy was to some extent entrusted to his care. (Hear, hear.) One thing which weighed upon him, rather heavily was the sense of the extreme responsibility of the office he held, and of the enormous potentialities of that vast Colonial Empire which was ours—he was speaking rather of that Empire which was more or less administered from Home, and not, in this instance, of the great self-governing Dominions. We had, in fact, so far only scratched the surface of these great territories. It was true, in some respects, that a great work had been accomplished. We had throughout the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, in all parts of the world, peace, order, justice, and a good and humane government. (Hear, hear.) On that side we had a fine record, but when we came to consider how far we had made the most of our material resources he thought we must admit we were only at the beginning.

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT.

He was sure that in the vast problems of development which lay before us, the importance of transportation by sea and by land could not be over-estimated. Shipping, roads, railways, no great substantial progress could be achieved without these. There was not one of our important Colonies and Protectorates that was not still very much behind in these vital means, and this was all the more remarkable because, whatever had been done in that direction—for instance, in railway development—had been rapidly and completely successful and productive of wonderful results. It was all a question of money and men. He was told in the House of Lords to practise economy. He was perfectly alive to the necessity of avoiding waste, but he was convinced that wise expenditure on development was not waste, but economy. (Hear, hear.) And he felt that more especially with regard to what the late Mr. Chamberlain once called "our great undeveloped States." It was not only a question of money, but of men. The great work of development in our Colonies would in the future, as in the past, be carried on mainly by private individuals, making their capital and putting it to use in the service of the Empire. It should be the last wish to see the Government attempting to do everything, or pursuing a course which could in any way substitute Government activity for that private enterprise and energy which had been the main-spring of our Imperial development; at the same time, he felt that the Government could and must assist, and that much depended upon our having in our Colonial service as Governors of Crown Colonies and as their chief officials men who were not merely content to do their daily work fairly and honestly, and to "play for safety" (hear, hear)—but men who were genuinely interested in the growth and the progress of the countries in which they dwelt, and exhibited a real keenness about the development of those countries and their material resources. (Hear, hear.)

MEN OF DRIVING POWER.

He thought we had men of that kind in our Colonial service, but he did not for a moment say that we might not have more. Nothing that the authorities at home could do was more important than that they should succeed in attracting and increasing numbers of men of that vital quality—"live men," men of driving power, energy, keen interest, to the countries which they were going to administer. It was not easy to do it, but in this vast Empire he sometimes

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE.

CLAIM LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Filipino people have laid their case before Congress and will receive the decision rendered in a reasonable frame of mind. If nothing better happens, they expect a delegation from the members of the Congressional Committee to visit the Philippine Islands and satisfy themselves that conditions are as represented to them. The Filipino and the Philippine Government court such an investigation.

The statements made that the greater number of the Filipinos are wild people, is a gross exaggeration, as only, at most, a half million natives might be so described and these are already subject to the civilizing influence of education.

This summarizes a statement made by Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison of the Philippine Administration, on board the *Empress of Russia* at Yokohama.

The Philippine Commission which went to Washington in the interests of Filipino independence was given a hearing before a joint committee composed of members from both Houses of Congress. Governor-General Harrison accompanied the Commission and took part in the hearing.

Immediately after the completion of the work the delegates left Washington and have had no official notice of any action taken by Congress. The Governor-General knows nothing beyond what he has read in the newspapers.

COMMITTEE MAY INVESTIGATE.

Governor Harrison believes that as many members of the joint committee as are able to make the trip, will visit the Philippine Islands and, jointly, investigate conditions there before any action is taken. He remarked that Congress has been in almost constant session since the beginning of the war and much important work is still before it and it will be impossible to venture an opinion as to the time this visit will take place.

The Governor and the Special Philippine Commission desire such an investigation and both extended an invitation to the congressional committee handling the Philippine conditions. The Governor stated that he felt quite certain that the Legislature at Manila would make the investigation official.

PHILIPPINES ARE MISREPRESENTED.

In reply to the recently published story that the Filipinos were mostly "wild men" and that the greater number of them had not the slightest knowledge of the meaning of independence and cared less, Governor-General Harrison said: "The population of the Philippine Islands is approximately 10,000,000, of whom 200,000 might be called non-Christian. All others are Christian and live as civilized people. The non-Christian people are the so-called 'wild men.' Included among these are 400,000 Moros, who are not to be called wild, but warlike. The remaining half million might be termed wild. They are of a type similar to the wild men of Formosa and Indo-China. They are wild only in the sense that they have not had the advantages of education, and that is rapidly developing. They have given up fighting and the practice of head hunting; have dropped their arms and are attending schools."

ALL DESIRE INDEPENDENCE.

The desire for independence is the most universal sentiment of the whole Philippine Islands people. Independence is the theme of all orators at all times, from one end of the Islands to the other, and generally the subject that every school boy picks for his school oration. "The request to Congress was not accompanied by any complaints. The mission was entirely respectful to the United States and expressed the appreciation of the Philippine people of the many benefits derived from their administration."

Governor Harrison remarked: "The Commission has put the case before the Congressional Committee and it is in the judge. I believe that the Philippine people are in a very reasonable frame of mind toward the United States and toward the whole situation. Whatever the decision may be the people will receive it in the proper spirit." (Hear, hear.)

thought we had not men enough to go round—men of the high qualities who were wanted." He did not believe money was the principal inducement that attracted men in the Civil Service to go abroad; he believed that what they valued most was the desire to have an opportunity of doing some service for their country. (Hear, hear.) In Colonial administration we had gradually evolved principles of government, especially as far as native races were concerned, and had laid down for ourselves principles which had been so successful that they had served as an example in the drawing up of the mandates of Colonial territories generally. He thought that was a matter of which, as a nation, we had a right to be proud. Our responsibilities had enormously increased in East Africa. He did not welcome expansion of territory for its own sake, he was impressed by the fact that even before the war, our Empire was so enormous that it was about all we could do to cope with its innumerable problems. A heavy burden rested upon us, even when it was shared by our great self-governing Dominions throughout the world. He never, as he had said, desired to see a great expansion of British control of territory, but we had to accept fresh responsibilities as a duty to the world. He could not say that he did it with a light heart, but in the case of East Africa he must say that his feelings were less than they otherwise would be for the reason that expansion of territory did not really involve any increased burdens. (Hear, hear.)

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF A SHIP-OWNER.

DEFENDANT DISCHARGED IN THE JUNK CASE.

At the Magistrate's Court yesterday, Mr. R. E. Lindell discharged the Chinese who was previously fined \$200 for allowing his junk to be used for the smuggling of opium.

In the previous sitting of the Court Mr. Leo Longinotto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, urged that the owner was responsible for contraband goods found on his vessel, despite the fact that it was proved that the vessel had been chartered by another man and had its own master and crew.

Mr. Lindell's judgment removes all doubt on the point. It is as follows:

"At the last hearing I found as a fact that defendant, though registered as the owner and master of the junk in question, never in fact acted as master; and secondly, that he let the junk in a bona fide charter to Chan Ming Sing."

From the first of these findings it follows obviously that defendant cannot be convicted under Section 55, 5, of the Opium Ordinance as master. From the second finding I am of opinion that he cannot be convicted as owner. Stroud's Judicial Dictionary, 1912-1913, states that an owner of a ship under the Merchant Shipping Act does not mean the registered owner if he has parted with his control over her, but must be restrained to such actual owner for the time being of the ship as by himself or by his master or other authorised agent manages and controls her (Mackenzie v. West).

In my opinion this definition of an owner must also apply under the Opium Ordinance.

I am satisfied that defendant had in fact parted with all control of the junk and cannot therefore be liable as owner. I discharge him."

OPIUM SMUGGLING. NEW DEVICES.

The opium ring in the Colony, which has been the Revenue Officers' chief concern, is now being run on a systematic campaign, now employ sampan and "cuddie" women to smuggle the drug into the Colony. Their latest devices are to basket opium into cracks of pork, into the soles of shoes, and into bars of soap. One woman was noticed carrying a piece of high-smelling pork along the Praya Central and on examination it was found to contain three-tenths of opium. On a bar of soap and a new pair of shoes lying in a basket opium was also found.

The woman was arrested, and at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, her excuse was that a man whom she had never seen before engaged her to carry the basket. She admitted, however, that six of the twelve tins of opium in her possession belonged to her.

Mr. Lindell fined the woman \$200, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

Another Chinese woman was charged with the unlawful possession of 7½ tins of opium.

The defendant accused a constable and another man of having introduced the opium into the basket she was carrying.

Mr. Lindell imposed a fine of \$500, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Two Chinese women were charged with the unlawful possession of 5 tins and 7½ tins of opium, respectively.

One was fined \$200 and the other \$200.

THE SILVER SHORTAGE. A WOMAN'S PLEA.

A Chinese woman, in answer to a charge at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, of attempting to export \$200 in subsidiary coins to Canton, told the Magistrate that her house had been destroyed by the flood and she was taking the money to relieve her distressed relatives.

The woman was arrested by the Police on board the *Foon On*.

Mr. Smith fined the woman \$15, and confiscated the silver.

ALLEGED FORGED RECEIPTS.

A Chinese office-boy in a clothing establishment was charged at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, with uttering three forged receipts for various sums amounting to \$25, with intent to defraud.

The boy is alleged to have taken out some receipts, which he forged, and collected the money.

The case was remanded.

TRIANGULAR INTER-PORT TOURNAMENT.

SOME OF THE POSSIBLE PLAYERS.

Already practice for the coming cricket season has commenced, and the Hongkong Club has notified its members that the nets will be up on September 15th.

No doubt, the usual practice will be followed in regard to the selection of the Hongkong team for the matches against Shanghai and Singapore. The final selection will be in the hands of a Committee of well-known cricketers and those whose experience in the game makes them competent judges. For their guidance, there will be at least two matches between teams styled "Possibles" and "Probables" towards the end of next month and the beginning of November. The cricket League will also be in full swing by then, so that the selectors will have an opportunity of discovering any new star in the firmament.

It will be good news to cricket enthusiasts that R. Hancock, the old Hongkong Club captain, is due back in the Colony some time next month. T. E. Pearce is expected to return about the middle of next month, and H. E. Muriel is very likely to be transferred to Hongkong so that he may qualify for the Colony by a month's residence. The fact will be regretted that R. E. G. Bird and G. B. Saye will not be here in time to play in the tournament. The former has rendered signal service to the team for many a long year, while Saye's score of 50 in the last inter-port match played in Hongkong (1912) will not soon be forgotten.

There are at least three cricketers in the Colony whose names were overlooked when the possible players for the Colony were mentioned. They are R. O. Hutchison, K. Brayshaw, and H. Hancock. Fortunately, the impression that Hutchison was not going to play any more cricket turns out to be wrong. He is almost certain to be selected for the "Possibles," as he represented the Colony in 1908 and in 1912, playing a very good innings of 39 in the latter year. K. Brayshaw, of the University, who has recently returned to the Colony, has been one of the best all-round cricketers in Hongkong during the past few years. He did not play last year owing to a serious illness which necessitated a long holiday. The Colony's weakness in bowling makes him a certain selection if his health will allow him to play. H. Hancock certainly has a lot of cricket still in him and deserves a place as a batsman. It is doubtful, however, whether he can be induced to play.

Without speculating on the cricketing talent which H. M. S. Hawks and the 2nd Bedford's may bring with them during the course of next month, in the case of the Bedford's it may be that Major Poyntz and the other cricketers have been demobilised the following, it will be admitted, compose the pick of the cricketers whose relative merits the selectors will have to consider:

R. Hancock, a splendid all-round man, "built for cricket," who can knock him self into inter-port form in less than a week. A good chance bowler. Played for the Colony in 1912.

T. E. Pearce, a hard-hitting and dependable batsman with an eagle eye. A good fielder in the slips, and a useful change bowler. Played for the Colony in 1909.

H. Hancock was one of the first chosen for the Colony's eleven in the 1912 match against Shanghai, but found it impossible to play. He is a hard-hitter and a good reserve wicket-keeper.

A. A. Clayton is one of those batsmen whom spectators delight to watch. Reserve wicket-keeper and a safe catch in the country. Made 75 runs for Hongkong against Shanghai in 1912.

H. E. Muriel is a finished batsman who did well in the 1917-18 season. Played for Shanghai against Hongkong in 1912.

R. O. Hutchison is a free-hitter and a good change bowler. Played for the Colony in 1909 and 1912.

A. E. Wood deserves a place in the team on his last season's form. A vigorous batsman who believes that the best defence is offence. Very smart at cover-point.

Lieut. Col. Coles has done remarkably well since his first appearance in the Colony last December. A careful bat who never spares a loose ball, and the only left-handed bowler of any merit in the Colony.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GOLF.

FINAL OF THE PROFESSIONAL PAIRS COMPETITION.

The final of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's Professional Pairs competition, which was completed last weekend, ended in a win for C. Thorne and A. Morrison (28), who defeated R. E. Macdonnell and R. E. Henderson (18) by 2 up and 1 to play.

In reaching the final Thorne and Morrison defeated A. D. Humphreys and E. Humphreys (30),

received a win from J. Gibbs and W. J. Morrison (29),

defeated Capt. Leslie Smith and Capt. Murray (15),

defeated E. V. D. Parr and S. H. Dowell (11),

Macdonnell and Henderson's progress to the final was as follows:

defeated E. Davidson and C. E. Johnson (11) by 4 up and 3 to play,

defeated T. E. Pearce and A. O. Long (27) by 2 up,

defeated G. Hogg and J. T. Kidd (25) by 5 up and 1 to play, after a tie,

defeated A. R. Austin and A. K. Henderson (20) by 6 up and 5 to play.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following teams will represent the winners against the Rest of the League of the "A" Division at the "At Home" at the Chinese Recreation Club ground on Saturday:

Winners (F.R.C.) Ng Sz Kwong and Wong Po Kwong, Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan, Yow Man Tsun and C. Chon.

The Rest: V. Yvanovich and G. N. Manley, Capt. Murray and Major Greenwood, A. B. Raworth and F. A. Redmond.

AN ELL FOR AN INCH.

UNREASONABLENESS OF CHINESE AGITATORS.

The old proverb "give him an inch and he will take an ell" was never better illustrated than in the case of Chinese agitators (says *The N.Y. Daily News*). In the revolution of 1911 the first cry that went up to Peking was for parliament and a constitutional government. This was granted by the Manchus in as subject a climb-down as one ever read, which immediately was met by a further demand that the Manchus must abdicate, and ultimately for a republic. Similarly from Mr. Edward White's offer that the Finance Committee should consult with Chinese representatives on any further raising of rates, the Street Association enlarges its notions to embrace all the extravagant demands which we reported yesterday, and the entirely false cry that the Chinese pay three-quarters of the rates they pay in reality something like a third has swollen to twenty-nine thirds. They have fortified themselves by taking counsel of an American lawyer, who has perhaps hardly been long enough in Shanghai to understand how extremely dangerous it is to offer advice to Chinese agitators, and are apparently preparing to take the field in full force as early as date as they can. The essential point which the agitators have overlooked is that Shanghai is a foreign settlement and the changes they require would practically have the result of turning it into a Chinese one. We do not say that day will never come but, as China is now, it is still so far off as to be negligible. As we warned them would be the case, their unreasonable behaviour during the recent resistance to the rates chilled a good deal of the sympathy otherwise felt for their wish for representation; their present attitude will simply kill it altogether.

Capt. P. H. Davies comes here with a big reputation, having won his Blue at one of the Universities for bowling. He is said to be a good batsman.

G. E. Marley, one of the best all-round cricketers in the Colony, who can hit very hard and true. A good fielder in the country.

K. Brayshaw is an all-round cricketer who is certain to make his mark for the Colony if his health will allow him to play.

D. E. Donnelly is the only player likely to be chosen solely for his skill with the ball. He breaks both ways, and is particularly deadly on a drying wicket.

C. J. Stapleton is the only Kowloon representative likely to catch the judges' eyes. A careful and painstaking batsman, but an indifferent fielder.

Gunner Bailey is likely to be selected only if K. Brayshaw cannot turn out. He is an opening bowler, and in this department Hongkong is decidedly weak. Baines and Athorne laid the foundation of the success gained by the R.G.A. last League season.

U. Omar, of Craigengower, is another man who will have to strengthen the bowling at the expense of the batting.

Ng Eze Kwong, the star performer in the Chinese Club, did so well last League season that his claim to a place in the team will bear consideration. He is an exceedingly good fielder.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE STRAITS.

MAJOR-GENERAL RIDOUT'S INTERESTING STATEMENT.

An interesting debate on the subject of martial law took place at the Straits Settlements Legislative Council meeting on September 1st, when the Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. A. B. Voules) brought forward the Indemnity Bill, to indemnify such persons as have acted in good faith while martial law was in force in the Colony.

The Acting Attorney-General, proposing the first reading, said that it was necessary for the Government to proclaim martial law in June owing to disturbances in Singapore and Penang. It was now proposed to withdraw it, and an Indemnity Bill was a necessary precedent to this. He understood that no military courts were appointed, and therefore no sentences were passed, all the cases being dealt with in the ordinary courts. They did not want military law any longer than was necessary so it was proposed to take the Bill through all stages that day.

On the second reading the Hon. Mr. D. Y. Perkins said he thought it highly desirable that martial law be withdrawn. There were one or two remarks which he considered it his duty to make. Martial law, as stated in one of the proclamations, was the will of the military commander. According to all the constitutional authorities he had been able to consult, martial law was possibly justified when the civil authority failed, as pending a riot, during a riot, and for a time afterwards. He did not think it could be said that the civil law had failed with them. Martial law had been in operation in the Colony for a period of four and a half years, except for an interval of two and a half months. He thought this was a black record in the history of the Empire and a slur on the people of the Colony. Owing to the constitutional extension, as he thought it, of the principles of martial law, they were now asked to condone illegalities during its continuance. They were told nothing of the reasons which induced the Governor to declare martial law, or under what circumstances the civil authority was unable to deal with the situation. The disturbances of June 20th, should have been within the competence of the police to put down. If the police were inefficient they should be brought to a state of emergency so that, in the event of future disturbances, the substitution of the military need not be suspended.

The Hon. Mr. Lim Boon Keng said that as a member of the Chinese Advisory Board and also of the Council he did not think at first that it was necessary for martial law to be introduced, but after hearing the Chief of Police and the Protector of Chinese he and his fellow members of the Board readily agreed that the proclamation of martial law was entirely in the interests of the peace and good will of the Colony.

As to the definition of martial law, he said that as regards the definition of military law as the will of the military commander he copied this from a previous proclamation, and it was the definition of martial law in Egypt which he was alluding to. It was certainly the definition in South Africa during the Boer War, and he thought it was one which could be accepted. He asked martial law as adding to the civil powers. There was no idea that it should ride roughshod over the liberties of the people or be in substitution for civil law, which had indeed been in force all the time.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. F. S. James, C.M.G.) said the speech of the Hon. Mr. Perkins had come to him as rather a shock. When the speaker arrived in the Colony martial law was in force and it continued up to May, 1919. He frequently drew the Governor's attention to the fact that martial law was still in existence and expressed his own opinion that it was unnecessary. He would not go so far as to say it was a black record. The Governor and the official members were, however, of opinion that it should be retained. He entirely agreed with Mr. Perkins that it was a slur to have martial law in existence, and he was prepared to withdraw it as soon as possible, he hoped within a week or a fortnight. The Hon. Mr. Lim Boon Keng had told them that the Chinese Advisory Board considered martial law necessary on June 10th, and the speaker knew from his own experience that it was necessary in Penang and Province Wellesley. He hoped the necessity would never again arise in the history of the Colony. Certainly it was never the General Officer Commanding's wish to proclaim martial law.

Major-General Ridout said he would like to refer to martial law during the war. They might recently have seen an announcement of what Singapore did to help India during 1915. The announcement had appeared in the *Gazette* of July 29th, so he was now at liberty to refer to it. During 1915 Singapore was a centre of intrigue, and it was here that the very leaders of conspiracy plotted their schemes for a great outbreak planned to occur in India on December 25th, 1915. These men were arrested, and without the existence of martial law this could never have been done. They were the very ringleaders of the movement, conspirators against the Empire. Some had now paid the penalty with their lives and others had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Without the existence of martial law in the Colony, these men could never have been dealt with.

The Bill was passed through all stages.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SHILLCOCK'S FOOTBALLS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLUB SECRETARIES.

GUNN & MOORE'S BATS.

THE OPENING SEASON FOR FOOTBALL, CRICKET & HOCKEY.

IS QUICKLY APPROACHING.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING

THAT WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT

SELECTION OF THE NECESSARY

REQUISITES FOR THESE GAMES

MANUFACTURED BY

WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MAKERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, COLLEGES

AND

SERVICE TEAMS.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER.

You need not buy a new type writer when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO., (Sole Agents: Hongkong).

1106]

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 348.

VIROTYPE TYPEWRITERS.

IDEAL for travellers, a machine that you can always have in your pocket.

Given away at \$18 and \$25 each.

Now exhibited at "THE VICTORIA PRINTING PRESS."

Distributed by -

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

Head Office: Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. Nos. 1230 & 2230.

Our Macaroni, Paste Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli, or other kinds of our Soup stuff, makes a dainty dish to the table.

Sold at very reasonable prices.



Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

Just received a shipment of

HIGH-CLASS

WALKING STICKS

AND UMBRELLAS

with and without

STERLING SILVER MOUNTS.

There are many exclusive novelties

and designs, these we shall be

pleased to show if you will call.

ASH, CHESTNUT, RATTAN, CHERRY, BAMBOO, REAL & IMITATION MALACCA and a large selection of Fancy Woods.

SEE WINDOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

CHARLES PHANG from Balaclava, Jamaica, now in Hongkong at KING EDWARD HOTEL, will like to have an interview with ESSAU LYON from Jamaica. [1215]

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, September 17th, 1919, at 8 P.M.
H. C. RESKER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 10th, 1919. [1136]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.
Business:—As posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1919. [1137]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1919.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 19th to 27th, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 11th, 1919. [1238]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

THE Public is hereby notified that on and from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS will be made in the Timetable.
Timetables will be available on SATURDAY, September 13th, and may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.
By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Manager.
Kowloon, September 11th, 1919. [1239]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from the Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), September 11th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.,
at his Sales Rooms,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS:

Ward robes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curious, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Table-cloths, Hat-stands and a long line of Sundries.
Also
1 Riding Saddle, Bridle etc. Complete almost new.
1 Gramophone.
1 Hamilton.
1 Remington Typewriter No. 7.
3 Bicycles.
And a Quantity of Brass Ornaments.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 6th, 1919. [248]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from the Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, September 13th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building),
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Pictures, Curtains, Rod Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver, Wavy Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric hoists and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 9th, 1919.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

18, MOUSTON HILL ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

WANTED over CENTRAL OFFICE BUILDINGS complete Flat for family of three.
Reply—
H. G. B.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1240]

WANTED.

2 or 3 ROOMS in Central Locality for an Office. Immediate occupation.
Reply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1241]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF PILOT BOATS.

WE are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction the well known Pilot Boats.

"SEA LION" and "ALLIGATOR"

The Auction will be held at our Office at Noon on SATURDAY, October 11th, 1919. VIEW DAYS

The "SEA LION" may be viewed at any time on application to Mrs. Thom, Pagoda Anchorage.

The "ALLIGATOR" will be brought to Pagoda Anchorage on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, and will be alongside the "SEA LION" in the Creek near the Standard Oil Co.'s premises.

PARTICULARS
Lot I "SEA LION" Tonnage 63, Length 73, breadth 16' 6", draft 7' 6".
She is a 2-Masted Schooner, built of Teakwood and Pine at the Kowloon and Whampoa Dock, Hongkong.

She has one Gig and one Dinghy on board. 4 Anchors, Chains, Main-sail, Foresail and Jib complete, is well furnished and carries compass, clock, barometer, binoculars, riding lights, pumps and is in all respects complete with 4 bunks, 2 sofas also three Cabin wash-stands.

The Pilot Boat Licence is dated 1st July, 1899, the year the boat was built.

Lot II "ALLIGATOR" This boat is slightly smaller than the "SEA LION", built of Teakwood and Pine.

Draft 7' 3".
Rig Loreha
Number of Masts Two
Boats Two
Anchors Two

Chains 75 fathoms of J and 45 fathoms of I, Main-sail, Foresail and Jib complete. Telescope, compass, binoculars, clock and riding lights.

This boat was built in Hongkong July 1888 and has this year been thoroughly overhauled and painted at an expense of more than one thousand dollars.

Both boats are well furnished and each has a complete set of signalling flags.

H. S. BRAND & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Fookchow.
[1242]

G. R. NOTICE

PERMISSION given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 10 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915.

On and after the 8th day of September, 1919:

(1) Persons who are in possession of such Passports as are hereinafter mentioned and produce the same as hereinafter mentioned are permitted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to leave the Colony without a pass from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

(2) A British subject is permitted to leave the Colony without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport which has been issued or renewed within the last two years and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(3) A Subject of a Foreign Power is permitted to leave the Colony without a Police Pass provided that he has in his possession a valid passport granted by or on behalf of the Government of the Country of which he is a subject, and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(4) A person arriving in and leaving the Colony by the same steamer is permitted to leave the Colony, provided that he has such valid passport as aforesaid and provided that he produces such passport on demand for examination on board, both prior to the arrival of the steamer in the Colony and prior to its departure from the Colony.

(5) Members of ships' crews are permitted to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Note:—1. All persons, who are either without a passport or without such a valid passport as above mentioned, must continue to comply with all the provisions of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915.

2. To prevent delay in sailings, Shipping Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports aforesaid in their possession.

3. Persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £5.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
9th September, 1919.

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central.

Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1622.

INTIMATIONS

MUSIC LESSONS.

PROF. DANENBERG will Resume his Piano Lessons this month. 12' 9"

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Repayment of Drawn Bonds and payment of interest Coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes at Current Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said Bonds and Coupons.

For the BANK OF CHINA, TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1192]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on the 24th day of September, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Office of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings.

In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the proposed extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of "if" notification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing "Articles of Association."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board, G. RAPP, Secretary.

[1243]

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned of No. 81, Wing Lok Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong hereby give notice that in consequence of an agreement with the Vendor, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "SEU SAU" of London, official number 106772 of gross tonnage 279 tons, register tonnage 1776 tons, heretofore owned by The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for permission to change her name to "APOEY" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by TEE LAY HING STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Date at Hongkong this 4th day of Sept. 1919.
LI KOON CHUN,
Managing Director
OF LAY HING S.S. CO., LTD. [1205]

OFFICES WANTED.

WANTED by a leading British Insurance Company a suite of Offices on or before the 31st October next, in the Central District of Hongkong.

Reply—
Box 1921,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1221]

FOR SALE.

RACING yacht "ROLLA" of the R. Handicap Class. Winner of Commodore's Cup last year and second in Championship.

Apply to—
P. C. POTTS,
11, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 4th, 1919. [1209]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK.

Apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.
[1229]

TO LET.

VERY Nice Furnished Apartments with board, in Upper Levels.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1208]

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.

10, Des Vœux Road Central.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1109]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [1244]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

WHITE

LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

[12]

MARRIAGES.

COOPER - MURPHY:—At Burlington House, Glasgow, WILLIAM E. COOPER, C.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Cooper, China, and of Mrs. Cooper, 7, Montgomery Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow, to Miss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. MacPherson, 111, Onslow Drive, Dennistown.

MURPHY - MONK:—At St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, on September 3rd, by the Rev. Father J. Crochet, S.J., JAMES JOSEPH, eldest son of the late T. Murphy, R.I.C., of Muenster, Ireland, to DORIS, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Monk of Vancouver, B.C.

DEATHS.

DALLAS: Killed in action in Russia, about the end of August, Lieut. G. BARNES DALLAS (Somerset Light Infantry), eldest son of George Dallas, aged 21 years.

GLANVILLE: At the Nursing Home, Shanghai, on September 5th, BEATRICE GLANVILLE, beloved wife of F. C. Glanville.

JONES:—At Peking, on August 30th, SPOONER FARROW JONES, Manager Grace China Co., aged 38 years.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vœux Road, C. London Office: 151, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1919.

THE DEFENCE CORPS MUSKETRY COURSE.

COMPLAINT is made by the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps of the needless waste of time that takes place in firing the annual musketry course. Under the existing arrangements they are called upon to sacrifice a whole afternoon in firing about fifteen rounds, which necessitates some eight visits to the range. They contend that it would be an improvement in every way if they were permitted to fire three times that number of rounds during one attendance, for it would interfere less with their other engagements and conduce to better shooting. Fifteen rounds are barely enough to enable a man to feel at home with his rifle, and the practice is as unsatisfactory as a billiard match of 25 up would be. The suggestion is made, also, that those who qualify as first-class shots in one season should be excused, as "marksmen" are, the elementary practice in the next. This would result in an economy of time and serve as an inducement to everyone to do his best. It is pointed out that the present course is that prescribed for the regular Army, the members of which have nothing else but their military duties to claim their attention.

A CASE OF INTEREST TO SHIPOWNERS.

This decision which Mr. R. E. LINDSELL delivered at the Magistracy, yesterday, in "the Junk case" was in accordance with common sense and therefore, we hope, in accordance, also, with the law. Had the Crown been able to establish its contention, local ship-owners would have been confronted with a new and serious responsibility. The facts of the case are very simple. A few weeks ago a cargo junk was found in the Harbour containing a quantity of opium. As there was nobody on board at the time, the authorities advertised for the owner. In response, a well-dressed Chinese went to the Harbour Office to claim the junk and was arrested. When charged at the Magistracy with allowing the vessel to be used for smuggling, he appealed for leniency on the ground that, although he was registered as the owner and master, the junk belonged in reality to his aged brother and had been leased by him for \$50 a month to another party, who had since disappeared. Mr. LINDSELL then imposed a fine of \$200. Subsequently the case was re-opened before the same Magistrate, who found that the defendant never in fact acted as master, and that he let the junk in a *bona fide* charter to a man named CHAN MING SING. Mr. Leo Lo, Solicitor for the Crown Solicitor, argued that, unless it could be shown that the owner had taken every due precaution against the unlawful use of the vessel, and that it was contemplated chartering there must be a conviction. This, of course, raised an issue of very great importance to ship-owners and agents. In the endeavour to drive home his point, Mr. Lo, Solicitor, urged that the Magistrate had no right to go into the justice of the matter, and pleaded that if his worship found for the defendant it would shift the burden of proof from the shoulders of the owner to those of the Police, which was not intended by the Ordinance. The first contention seems a "curious one to advance in a court of justice, and the second is in conflict with the principle of law that the *onus probandi* lies with the prosecution, though we believe that a similar reversal of the accepted order is to be found in other local engagements. After taking time to consider the legal aspects of the case, Mr. LINDSELL has discharged the defendant, basing his decision on the definition of an owner, as given in "Stroud's Judicial Dictionary," which states that the owner of a ship under the Merchant Shipping Act does not mean the registered owner if he has parted with all control over her, but must be restrained to such actual owner for the time being of the ship as by himself or by his master or other authorised agent manages and controls her.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

CANADA, British Malaya, and other parts of the Empire are offering inducements to ex-soldiers to settle on the land, and we hope that one lesson which this policy teaches will not be lost upon the Government of this Colony. We do not pretend, of course, that Hongkong can follow the example of the self-governing Dominions and larger Crown Colonies in this matter, but there is a moral to be drawn from it that is capable of local application. It is that the best interests of the State demand that facilities be afforded to people to develop the land, which otherwise remains unproductive. There is territory now lying fallow within this Colony which might be a source of wealth if steps were taken to encourage Chinese agriculturalists to settle upon it. The Housing problem, too, would be less acute to-day "if there had been fewer obstacles placed in the way of those who desired sites for building purposes. The Government seems to be obsessed with the idea that its paramount duty is to charge as much as possible for land in order to show a good return from *premia*, instead of giving easy access to land and recouping itself from the increased yield of taxation. The present system checks enterprise, whereas the suggested alternative would stimulate it.

"The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald left the Colony yesterday on the *Korea Maru*."

The annual general meeting of the Corinthian Yacht Club will be held next Wednesday.

Two pilot boats will be sold by auction at Fookchow on October 11th by Messrs. H. S. Brand & Co.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held this day week.

W. R. Dorsey, United States Consul at Shanghai, is being transferred to the Consulate at Florence.

The ordinary general meeting of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., is announced to be held on September 27th.

Sir Reginald Stubbs is bringing his own A.D.C. and Private Secretary from Home. It is believed that the A.D.C. is Capt. Warner.

Engineer-Commander Jenkinson, O.R.E., and Mr. A. A. Claxton were amongst those who arrived in Hongkong on the P. & O. s.s. *Waggon*.

Witnesses those who left the Colony, yesterday, on the s.s. *Frederick* were Mr. and Mrs. R. Wymouth and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. E. Soares.

Twelve cases (9 deaths) of gastro-enteritis, 5 cases (4 deaths) of cholera and 3 cases (2 deaths) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

At a meeting of the Straits Settlements Legislative Council, on September 1st, a bill was carried through all its stages to exclude enemy aliens from entering the Colony for three years, except with special permission.

The *Straits Times* says: Captain Schmidt, a German, who by some arrangement came to Singapore to supervise the work of repair on the ex-German ships in the docks, has been a recent to Java as he found that his presence here was not acceptable.

It is probable that the Hon. Mr. Chund Seven, C.M.G., who will revert to the Colonial Secretariat on the arrival of Sir Reginald Stubbs, will go Home on leave some time in February. No definite arrangements will be made, however, until the arrival of the new Governor.

Several important alterations will be made in the time-table of the Kowloon-Canton Railway as from Tuesday next. It is proposed that the first local train shall arrive at Kowloon at 8.30 a.m., instead of 9.5 a.m., and that the last train shall leave Kowloon at 7.30 p.m., instead of 5.15 p.m.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., held under the chairmanship of Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, yesterday morning at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s offices, the resolutions altering the Articles of Association, passed at a meeting held on August 30th, were confirmed.

The death occurred at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Tokio, on August 25th, after a very brief illness, of Mr. Richard C. Veit, one of the senior directors of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Veit, who has been associated with the company for about 50 years, was just concluding a business tour in the East. He had visited Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.

Mr. Eric Brennan and Mr. Milton, both of whom have seen service in France, have recently arrived from Home to join the staff of the British Legation at Peking as student interpreters. The former is a brother of Mr. J. F. Brennan, now Consul at Nanking, and has recently been in British service in India. Mr. Milton was ten months in the Chinese Customs Service before war was declared.

According to the Osaka *Asahi* negotiations are now going on between the Communications Department and the Pacific Commercial Cable Company with a view to reducing the cable rates between Japan and San Francisco. It is expected that the negotiations will be successfully concluded, and the rates reduced by between 10 and 20 per cent. The rate for wireless messages are likely to be lowered at about the same time.

We are asked to announce that an entertainment, open to all, will be given at the Peak Club by some of the Peak children in aid of the Ministering Children's League, entitled "The Night Nursery" on Wednesday, September 17th, at 5 o'clock. Tickets (prior to 31st) for adults and 50 cents for children) may be had from Mrs. Hay, 130A, Peak (Telephone No. 2122); Mrs. A. Dodwell, 108, Peak; Mrs. Crockett, 17, Peak Road; and Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

8.50 p.m., September 9th.
Cyclone or typhoon N. of Yap, moving W. or W.N.W.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH LABOUR.

IMPORTANT TRADE UNION CONGRESS AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, September 8th.

At the Trade Union Congress in Glasgow, Mr. Stuart Bunting, presiding, declared that a national strike for political ends would mean a revolution—a desperate gamble with the lives of men, women and children.

"DIRECT ACTION" UNNECESSARY.

He did not despair of constitutional methods. There was no political reform which the workers of Britain were unable to achieve by ballot. "Direct action" was unnecessary, and a confession of failure. He deplored sectional strikes.

He predicted the early return of a Labour Government for Britain.

WORKERS WILLING TO DO THEIR SHARE.

Mr. Bunting declared that increased output was only obtainable by the co-operation of employers and workers, and the latter were willing to do their share. (Cheers.)

He urged that the reputation of Trade Unionists for keeping their bargains must be upheld, especially in view of the probability of an early establishment of a Labour Government. (Cheers.)

PRACTICAL AND EFFECTIVE POLICY TO BE DRAFTED.

The Congress passed a resolution instructing the Labour Parliamentary Committee to draft a practical and effective policy for the control of industry which would destroy such capitalist schemes as co-partnership and dividend-sharing.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

RUMANIANS UNDECIDED WHETHER TO SIGN.

PARIS, September 8th.

The Rumanian Delegation has notified the Supreme Council of their intention to sign the Austrian Peace Treaty, subject only to reservations concerning the rights of minorities by which the latter will be placed under the League of Nations. It is contended that this will undoubtedly affect Rumanian sovereignty.

The Council decided not to accept the reservations, and has requested Rumania to sign unconditionally or abstain from signing.

The Rumanians have not yet decided. JUGOSLAVS AGITATED ABOUT RADKESBURG.

It is announced that the Yugo-Slavs are greatly agitated about returning Radkesburg to Austria. They threaten to fire the town before handing it over.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

ADMIRAL LORD JELICOE'S GRAVE WARNING.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe, in an interview, said that unless the people of the United Kingdom and the Dominions were prepared to put their hands into their pockets immediately, it would be impossible to retain British sea supremacy, which was vital to the existence of the Empire.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK RESUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, September 8th.

A telegram from Dussk states that Admiral Kolchak has resumed the offensive. Fierce fighting occurred in the direction of Valoutorovsk and Kurgan.

Admiral Kolchak's troops gained a series of victories and captured numerous prisoners and much booty. The Reds are retreating.

GERMANY.

ATTEMPT ON FAMOUS GENERAL'S LIFE.

BERLIN, September 8th.

A revolver shot was fired at General Lettow von Vorbeck outside a theatre at St. Argard in Pomerania, where he lectured on the war in German East Africa. He was uninjured. His assailant was arrested.

WAR TIME DEVELOPMENTS.

SIR CHARLES PARSONS ON THE WORLD'S POWER.

LONDON, September 8th.

The Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, presiding at the British Association meeting in Bournemouth, in the course of his inaugural address, dwelt lengthily on the developments during the war, in turbines, sound-ranging, and listening devices on land and sea, also in engineering, electricity, etc.

NO GOLDEN RULE TO CHEAPER ELECTRICITY.

He remarked that there was no golden rule to secure cheaper electricity. Generally speaking, the best way was by a widespread network of mains.

The electrification of the railways and suburban railways in Britain had been an undoubted success. Where the volume of traffic justified a frequent service, the electrification of the main lines would succeed, but the economic success of such an enterprise would depend on whether the volume of traffic would suffice to pay the working expenses and provide a satisfactory return on capital.

MIGHT PAY ENGLAND TO IMPORT HER COAL.

He stated that England was using up her resources of coal more rapidly than most countries, and long before any near approach of exhaustion was reached her richer seams will have become impoverished. The cost of mining had steadily increased, that, given cheap transport, it might pay her better to import coal.

THE WORLD'S WATER POWER.

As regards water-power, the amount available in Britain was under 1,500,000 horse-power, as compared with 20,000,000 h.p. in Canada, and 30,000,000 in the remainder of the world.

He expressed the opinion that the average capital required to produce electrical power from coal was less than half the amount required in the case of water-power. The running costs in connection with water-power were, however, greater. The cost of harnessing all the water-power in the world would be £25,000,000,000.

A MONSTER SHAFT INTO THE EARTH.

Referring to the possibilities of new sources of power, apart from molecular energy, Sir Charles Parsons mentioned the suggestion he made in 1904 to sink a shaft 12 miles into the earth, the estimated cost of which would be £5,000,000 and the time required 50 years. Since this suggestion was made, experiments had been conducted by Professor Adams of McGill University, Montreal, showing that the scheme was practicable in limestone to a depth of 14 miles, and in granite to a depth of 30 miles.

He remarked how little was at present known of the earth's interior except inferentially. He believed that his suggestion, if carried out, would prove of incalculable value to science.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN ITALY.

He pointed out that boreholes had been sunk at Lardarello in Italy which had discharged large volumes of high-pressure steam which was being utilised to generate 10,000 horse-power by a turbine, while, near Naples, a similar project was about to supply power to great works in the district.

It seemed probable, said Sir Charles, that, in volcanic regions, a very large amount of power might be obtained directly or indirectly by boring.

ASSISTING BRITAIN'S SOLDIERS.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AUTHORISED.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

The House of Representatives has authorised the Government to borrow £16,500,000 for the settlement of ex-service men in New Zealand. The interest on the loan will be free from income tax.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

GERMANS VOLUNTEERING FOR RESTORATION WORK.

BERLIN, September 8th.

Forerunners reports that 400,000 German workmen have volunteered for restoration work in North France.

RACING AT HOME.

PROBABLES FOR THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, September 8th.

The following are the probables for the St. Leger, to be run at Doncaster on Wednesday:

Viceroy (H. Jones), Bushan (Childs), Dominion (A. Smith), Sardie (P. Templeman), White Heat (Jelliss), Pome de Terre (Robbins), Keynote (Cartlake), Mademoiselle Foch (G. Collins), and Whelp. Papyrus (Ladson).

EARLIER CABLES.

A WAR MEMORIAL.

COMMEMORATING AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

PARIS, September 8th.

A Havas message says:

President Poincaré left Paris on Friday for Pointe de Grave, 55 miles north-west of Bordeaux, and, on Saturday, laid the foundation stone of the monument to the United States intervention in the war. The ceremony was a very solemn one. The Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, as well as several ministers, the American Ambassador and numerous members of the American colony in Paris were present.

FRENCH ELECTIONAL REFORM.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, September 6th.

A Havas message says:

At Friday morning's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, a Bill for dividing the more populous Departments of France into electoral sections or constituencies was considered. An amendment by M. Abille-Lentrie providing that no Department should be divided was adopted by 285 votes to 157. This vote, however, does not dispose of the Electoral Law. The debate was adjourned.

REPARATION.

FRANCE GETS PRIORITY.

PARIS, September 6th.

A Havas message says:

The Minister of Finance stated, in the Chamber of Deputies, that France had obtained priority for restitutions of kind after kind. Germany would have to pay to France 250,000,000,000 francs.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

A MORE CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

PARIS, September 6th.

A Havas message says:

A more conciliatory attitude is noticeable in the dockers' strike at Marseilles. The employers and the strikers have consented to meet again on equal grounds in an endeavour to settle the dispute.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 8th.

Silver is quoted at 67d. spot and 68d. forward. The market is steady.

RUIN OF THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

LORE, September 8th.

The most glaring exhibition of Government unfittedness to undertake nationalization we find in the telephone service. In this service the Government have broken all their previous records in reducing a successful private enterprise, making profits for investors which profits in turn yielded a rich stream of income-tax and super-tax for the Government—from this happy position, to one of hopeless insolvency, from the point of view of return on capital. This change, from a successful enterprise to a losing enterprise, so far as is known to the public has been largely produced by the Government's method of filling appointments in the telephone service.

In one case to which my attention has been called a man occupying a high position and receiving a salary of £3,500 per annum in the service of the Telephone Company, prior to its Government nationalization, and who was considered by the chairman and directors to be rather underpaid than overpaid, owing to his exceptional ability, was promptly replaced by an Army Officer at £700 per annum. This could not have been possible if the Government had to serve the public as faithfully as its predecessor, the Telephone Company.

MINERS' FEDERATION AND THE PRICE OF COAL.

IS INCREASE UNNECESSARY.

MR. SMILLIE'S OFFER.

At a meeting of the Miners' Federation at Kewick on July 14th, the inaugural address was delivered by Mr. Smillie, who said they could not have conscription without militarism. Militarism and Imperialism followed conscription, and conscription went hand in hand with Militarism and Imperialism. We could not have standing armies and militarism without war.

They all went together, and he feared we could not have the continuation of the capitalist system without militarism and without war. There were many professions of patriotism during the war, yet that did not prevent profiteering, and did not prevent some thousands of people who professed very loudly their patriotism, taking advantage of the nation's struggle in order to rob the people and become millionaires. It did not merely mean that those people made their millions at the expense of the industrial classes and the people of this country during the war; it meant that those millionaires would keep in slavery for generations, it might be millions of workers who made the money for them. That was the result of profiteering. They were told that the capital invested in the various industries was the result of abstinence, but the capital recently invested in this country was not the reward of abstinence; it was the reward received by people who did not pay fair wages to their workers during the time they were engaged in industry. It was the reward, to a great extent, of robbery in the past. (Hear, hear.) They wanted to establish a state of things in the country, which would prevent this kind of robbery in the future.

THE REVELATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

A good many months ago the federation claimed an increase of 30 per cent. in wages and a reduction of the hours of labour from eight to six, also "the nationalisation of the mines." During the intervening period some of them had had to suffer a good deal of criticism from the Press, and naturally the officials of the organisation were singled out for any blame the people might feel should attach to the federation. He did not complain; he only wanted to say that their conference decided step by step whatever action they took. Their agitation for a wage increase and shorter hours was not a question of class at all; it was the thing the men had discussed in the districts before it finally could be placed before the Government. They were told that after the war this country would be a better place for people to live in, and they desired an improved standard of life. They found that the wages which had been given as war wages did not meet the needs of the home, and that the cost of living was still soaring, and scared beyond the wages received, they had also put forward their claim for a higher standard of life in the homes of the miners and shorter hours, a proposal which had been carried again and again in conference during the last twenty years. They believed that private ownership of the collieries was not in the best interests of this country. (Hear, hear.) They urged that the nation should take over the mines and work them in the interests of the country. They were told then they could not get an increase of 30 per cent. in wages or a substantial reduction in the hours of labour, and that the Government could not decide to nationalise the mines without full inquiry. The consequence was, a Commission was set up at which the miners' representatives proved that the housing conditions under which a large party of their community lived were a disgrace to our so-called civilisation. The nation, he thought, for a few weeks were horrified at the revelations made as to the housing conditions. The Commission had put the housing question and the living conditions of the miners in such a position that it must be dealt with in the very near future. He did not want the Government to go away with the idea that this matter was going to "fizzle out." It was not. There must be a higher outlook and standard of life for the miner and his family, and it would be their duty to see that the recommendation of the Coal Commission with regard to better housing was carried out within a reasonable period.

NATIONALISATION.

The question of nationalisation was causing a terrible amount of agitation. When the Government appointed the Minister that they could not accede to the request of the miners, and that they could not consider nationalisation until they first made full inquiries. They certainly understood from the Prime Minister that if an inquiry brought forth facts to justify a majority of the Commission in recommending the nationalisation of the mines that the Government would consider it to be their duty to carry out the finding of the Commission. It ought to be remembered that in the first report, six of the Commissioners on one side reported in favour of the full claims of the miners for a reduction of the hours of labour, and we also in favour of nationalisation. The chairman of the Commission and three other members, appointed by the Government reported in favour of an increase in wages

SIX SHILLINGS A TON INCREASE.

Alluding to the 6s. a ton increase in the cost of coal, Mr. Smillie characterised it as a political move on the part of someone to turn public opinion against nationalisation of the mines. (Hear, hear.) They ought to have had an opportunity of going fully into the matter and finding out whether or not it was going to take 6s. increase to meet the position caused by shorter hours and higher wages. He did not believe it was necessary to put 6s. a ton on coal to meet shorter hours of labour and increase the wages given by the Government.

AND A PROGRESSIVE REDUCTION IN THE HOURS OF LABOUR BY LAW UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

but they stated also that the present system of mining stood condemned. (Hear, hear.) There was a great outcry about that, and the chairman was told, through the Press, that it was unfair to have made their declaration until the fullest opportunity had been given to bring the case against nationalisation fully before the Commission. The question, if considered, was not merely the nationalisation of the mines, but also the nationalisation of the minerals. They had a further sitting of the Commission, when the chairman, with six other members, declared in favour of nationalisation of the minerals and of the mining industry of the country. The landlords, the real owners of the country (laughter), and the mineowners, they knew, would not be prepared to allow nationalisation to be carried out by the Government if they could prevent it, so they started a vigorous agitation against the recommendation being acted upon.

REPORT OF THE COAL COMMISSION.

They had heard a good deal of condemnation during the past few weeks of what was called "direct action." They were now having a touch of it in the House of Commons. (Laughter.) Landowners, mineowners, and all the great commercial interests in this country, who were over-represented in Parliament, were joining together to take "direct action" to prevent the nationalisation of the mines, and were going to use their own political influence with the Government to get them to refuse to accept the finding of the chairman and his colleagues. Mr. Justice Sankey did not propose that the mines should be nationalised right away; he reports that the Government should immediately pass a bill accepting the principle of nationalisation of the mines, that three years afterwards the mines should be taken over at a fair price, but in the meantime the Government should take over full control of the mines from the present owners. He suspected what was in the mind of Mr. Justice Sankey was that he felt, if the Government merely passed a bill that three years after the present time, the mines would become national property for a fair price, he was afraid with all the respect the chairman had for the mineowners and the integrity of the capitalist, that during those intervening years the mines would not be worth taking over if they were in the hands of the present owners. (Laughter.)

CRITICISING THE ARGUMENT USED BY THE MINEOWNERS AND CAPITALISTS AGAINST THE NATIONALISATION OF THE MINES.

Mr. Smillie said it showed to what depth they had sunk in the hunt for gold and dividends. One had the audacity to make the charge against them which they made against themselves. The mineowners declared: "If you nationalise the mines and begin to work them on behalf of the nation the incentive will be taken away and they will not be successful; the incentive to make profits out of the mines has developed the mining industry and has kept it going, and if that incentive to provide gain is taken away you will not be able to carry them on in the interests of the nation." That was the most contemptible thing that could be said. His answer was that it was neither the mineowners nor the people who had capital invested in mines who carried them on, but the managers and the men. The mines in this country could have been carried on in the same way if all the shareholders had been in America or Timbuctoo. (Hear, hear.) It was an insult to the managers of the mines of this country to say the incentive to gain was the only incentive that had kept them going to the present time. He expected the nation would be able to secure the services of the best men who now managed the mines in the country, and that they would be carried on in the interests of the nation far better than they had been up to the present. Sir Richard Radcliffe said the present system was wasteful and extravagant. He (Mr. Smillie) declared that it was not only wasteful and extravagant, but, being to the system of privately owned mines, thousands of men and women had been sacrificed in the interests of gain. Under State ownership the mines could be carried on better than they now were. It was said that nationalisation would increase very much the price of coal to the consumer, and, with the miners' shorter hours and higher wages, the price of the fuel would rise to an extraordinary extent. He hoped it would not be forgotten that within a period of four years the Government and the mineowners between them got a profit of £162,000,000, or almost twice the total sum invested in the coal mines of the country. And now it was urged that if the miners were to have shorter hours and decent pay they were going to ruin the industry.

CANTON NEWS.

September 10th.

THE GUNBOAT "TUNGSHAN."

The ex-German gunboat *Tungshan*, which was reported to have been towed away by another gunboat, is now said to be under repair in a Chinese engineering works in Honan. She is to be refitted with motor engines, and will become the flagship of Commander Lau-fu (the Defence Commissioner of Shuibing), who has obtained permission from the Tuchen. It is stated that the repairs will cost about \$50,000 and will be completed in February.

THE TRAMWAY SCHEME.

It is stated that the registration of the Tramway Syndicate has not yet been permitted.

The Committee of the Nine Charitable Institutions and the Self-Government Society have jointly protested to the Provincial Assembly against the contract and have requested the members to persist in their demand for its cancellation.

It is stated that a certain merchant has requested the authorities to transfer the tramway contract to him. He has offered \$1,500,000 for it, or \$500,000 more than the amount offered by the syndicate which has obtained the concession.

MACAO CURRENCY.

A message from Macao states that, owing to the shortage of subsidiary coins, the authorities have restricted exportation of bank notes at a discount and only a small amount of subsidiary coins can be obtained from the Macao bank. The native banks and money-changers, who are being forced to accept the notes of the Macao bank at face value, have suspended business temporarily.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

A certain merchant has petitioned the Military Government for permission to construct a railway from Canton to Kowloon. The request has been rejected as the regulations are not in order, and the proposed line would affect the Canton-Macao railway.

MORE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

More sensational military movements are to be seen in the city. Mok Chung-chung, the Tuchen's son, returned to Canton, yesterday, with a large force. Several battalions of the 1st Army have returned from Hunan by order of Commander Ma-chai. Small platoons of other troops are to be seen on their way to various places. General Luk has again requested the Kwangtung leader, Shum Hung-yung, to return to Kwangtung with all his forces. Shum will depart shortly.

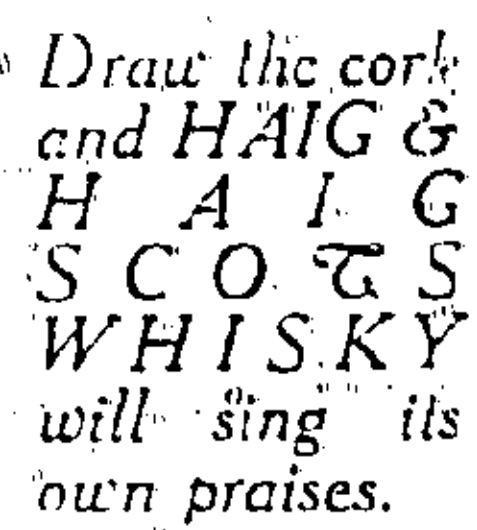
THE MINERS' FEDERATION WAS AS ANXIOUS AS ANY MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

to have the fullest possible output, and he demanded absolutely that the blame for the war output lay at the door of the miner. Before such a charge was made there ought to be a full public inquiry into the whole matter. The output might be increased enormously if the miners had an opportunity of producing the coal. They had had hundreds of letters from mining districts all over the country calling attention to the fact that men were lying in the pit for half work and had no opportunity for getting the material. They wanted an inquiry by an impartial body to find out who was really to blame. If the blame was upon the miners they would do their best to put things right, and if the mineowners were at fault they ought to be brought to book. It was said that miners ought to do as much work in seven hours as they previously did in eight. The reason they asked for shorter hours was because of the strenuous nature of the work. They believed by proper development, the extension of machinery, and the elimination of the royalty owner, they could make an enormous improvement in the output. They also wanted to see the nation reconstructed, so that the people could have a nobler and higher life. It ought to be the object of all to co-operate to increase human happiness, and they sought to enter any combination that desired to bring about such a result.

The federation was behind the Government in what he took to be their desire to carry out an implied pledge that the report of the Commission would be acted upon. Their body of workers was behind the Government in fighting any combination of employers in the country, and if the Government were not strong enough to singlehandedly the miners would pledge themselves to stop work and enable them to achieve their purpose. It was not often that they could be in full agreement with the Government. (Laughter.) But they would pledge themselves to give every assistance in their power to the cabinet to ensure an unbroken assembly of capitalists which was breaking out in revolution against the Government. (Cheers.)

It was said the output of coal should be raised by 270,000,000 or 280,000,000 tons. That was the pre-war output. What he wanted the federation to know was that in burning coal they only got about a tenth of its real efficiency or real value. Mining and chemical engineers knew that by treating coal in a different way, instead of using it in a wasteful way, its heating and lighting efficiency could be easily doubled. It was possible to set up great centres where coal could be burnt scientifically, in which the gases would be given off, and in which the residue left would be a better coal for house purposes. The Government's attention and the attention of engineers ought to be given in the direction of saving coal by using it differently, and not by throwing away our great national asset.

A RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED PROMISING THE GOVERNMENT FULL SUPPORT IN CARRYING OUT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MAJORITY REPORT OF THE COAL COMMISSION INTO IMMEDIATE EFFECT.



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[BY THE MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE
DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

We have been so long accustomed to thinking of ill-health in terms of definite "diseases" that many must find it difficult to embrace at once the plan that this is far too local a view of health problems, that, indeed, the so-called disease which is usually "treated" is commonly of secondary importance to some deep-seated disturbance, not infrequently overlooked in the past. Yet modern research, and particularly the investigations forced upon us by war maladies, are pointing more and more clearly to this much wider conception of disordered health; in a word, the great awakening of medicine is due to the fact that the body must always be considered as a whole, and not as a loosely knit colony of "organs," which fare well or ill quite independently of each other. When one fails the rest must suffer. Agreed that very often the chief manifestations of disorder seem to be situated in a particular part—heart, lung, brain, and so forth—still no longer must we lose sight of general bodily function in our anxiety to deal successfully with special local disabilities.

In the years before the war great progress was made in the diagnosis of localised conditions, and the estimation of organic means or another of degree of organic failure had become a fine art, but in the successful exercise of these technical methods the medical profession had at times overlooked the delicate balance between one part and another. Appendicitis, for example, was habitually discussed as a local inflammation requiring local treatment, removal, of course, if a certain stage of severity was reached - without particular reference to possible general conditions favouring its occurrence, or to widespread consequences to the body as a whole likely to result therefrom. Heart disease, again, was only too often treated as a local problem, without any adequate attempt being made to settle the questions why this vital organ should have become so ordered in the first place, why the heart-tissues had been unable to recover subsequently, and what common factors of potential ill-health could be at work in eating other structures as well as the heart. It was, indeed, a case of losing sight of the wood through undue attention to individual trees. Hospital teaching erred on the side of laying too too much stress on local symptoms, to the neglect of general bodily states, and it was mainly owing to this that the budding practitioner commonly found himself at fault. Leaving the shelter of his hospital, with little knowledge of general ill-health not associated with striking local manifestations, he found himself frequently consulted by persons suffering from indefinite ailments without special signs.

It may, perhaps, be a technical point, calling for explanation, that a symptom is something which a patient complains of, but "clinical signs" is information elicited by the doctor when making a physical examination of the patient. Thus wheezing, coughing, cyanosis, shortness of breath—these are symptoms. On examination the doctor finds that on listening through his stethoscope "the normal clear murmur of the breath passing through the air tubes is modified in some ways, and on tapping the chest that the normal resonance is absent, and a dull sound elicited; the strange noises and gurgles are "clinical signs".

Investigations pursued in the endeavor to restore strength and health to thousands of men debilitated in war service, have made it clear that in lurking infections not necessarily ever manifesting in acute general or local illness—there is to be found the seeds of indefinite disease such as hampers manly. The new teaching is that these latent troubles which have hitherto occupied our attention as diseases in chief are really aspecial manifestations of a general lowering of health, brought about by some particular set of conditions which favours germ activity in "unfamiliar" localities; that is to say, in disorder of the heart, for example, one has to look far beyond that organ for the origins of the trouble, which may be found in the activities of poison-producing germs insistently multiplying in some overlooked focus of infection.

SCIENTIFIC[®] TREATMENT₁₁

The quest of modern medicine in dealing with problems of ill-health is to trace down with every available method those numerous microbes which war investigations have so clearly shown to be almost ever-present malevolent agencies in the lives of most of us. And, when a patient is complaining of being out of sorts, feeling tired, or having indigestion, or a little short of breath on going upstairs, or disturbed sleep, or pains in the joints, the scientific doctor at the absence of gross mental disease no longer says, "You

are somewhat overworked; you must have rest, change of air, and a tonic; but often suppositions thus with the "pronouncement" that the system is being poisoned, and it is, in the best interests of the invalid that the source of this should be found out and the germs at work destroyed. Often enough this is a very difficult task, although one can speak encouragingly about progress now being made in regard to it. Certainly one must not forget that even before the great researches called forth by the great war there were workers in this and other countries who had the courage to try new medicine, and who strove hard to bring home to their fellow-practitioners the wider conception indicated above. Thus, for example, amongst British medical men, the teaching of Sir Arbuthnot Lane at Guy's Hospital formed the starting-point from which many fruitful investigations had their origin. Years ago this distinguished surgeon pointed out that time and again persistent ill-health of indefinite nature is really due to the absorption of poisons manufactured by microbes which have become rampant in certain sections of the intestines (bowels), supporting his thesis by a mass of collated evidence. War investigations have proved beyond doubt that the intestine is very liable to pyogenic infections—for example, that dysentery, which, long after acute symptoms have subsided, continue to poison the system, and steadily to undermine health. Be it remembered that in this country we have our own "dysenteries" in the forms of colitis (inflammation of the large bowel), which are very common, although the exact nature of their causative germs is a matter of some dispute. The new medicine, then, undoubtedly supports the original contention of Sir Arbuthnot Lane and his followers, that much ill-health, so-called "rheumatism," obscure forms of anaemia, nervous debility, heart disorder, and so forth, is, if not originated, certainly kept up by germs poisoning from chronic infections of internal organs. The same steps and the same principles must be given a leading place. Sir James Mackenzie, one of the masters of modern medicine, had also initiated a new movement in viewing the problems of heart disease from a very wide angle, and the school of cardiology which he founded has done much good work in war research. Again, the work of Sir Almroth Wright in developing bacteriological methods has for many years pointed in similar directions.

It is an interesting commentary on the truthfulness of war investigations that in the leading hospitals one sees to-day an endeavour to reconstruct their work on such lines as will further the investigation of the causes of ill-health on the broadest possible lines. No longer are students going to be confined to the narrow view of local diseases and their treatment, but team work such as is being carried out at the London Hospital, for example, will bring home to the embryo doctor the necessity of looking at the simplest malady from the point of view of the body as a whole and of combining a variety of special methods of general examination in elucidating its cause. In the new movement it is fitting that at the great institution where Sir Robertson Lane's striking theories were first taught, Guy's Hospital, such innovations should be being carried out. The teaching and research will give the most favourable opportunities for successful results. There a "Director of Advanced Studies in Clinical Medicine" has been appointed who will co-ordinate a team of workers in research and provide opportunities for junior members of the staff and students for obtaining practical experience and benefit by the learning of their seniors in particular problems to be looked out. Teaching will be conducted more than ever before from the practical point of view, and there will be a close co-ordination between the wards, laboratories, and class-rooms that will be in the best interests not only of the investigators themselves, but of the patients under their care. In other medical schools similar schemes are being introduced, and it cannot be doubted that from the spirit in medical research British medicine is receiving an impetus that will carry it far forward.

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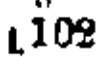


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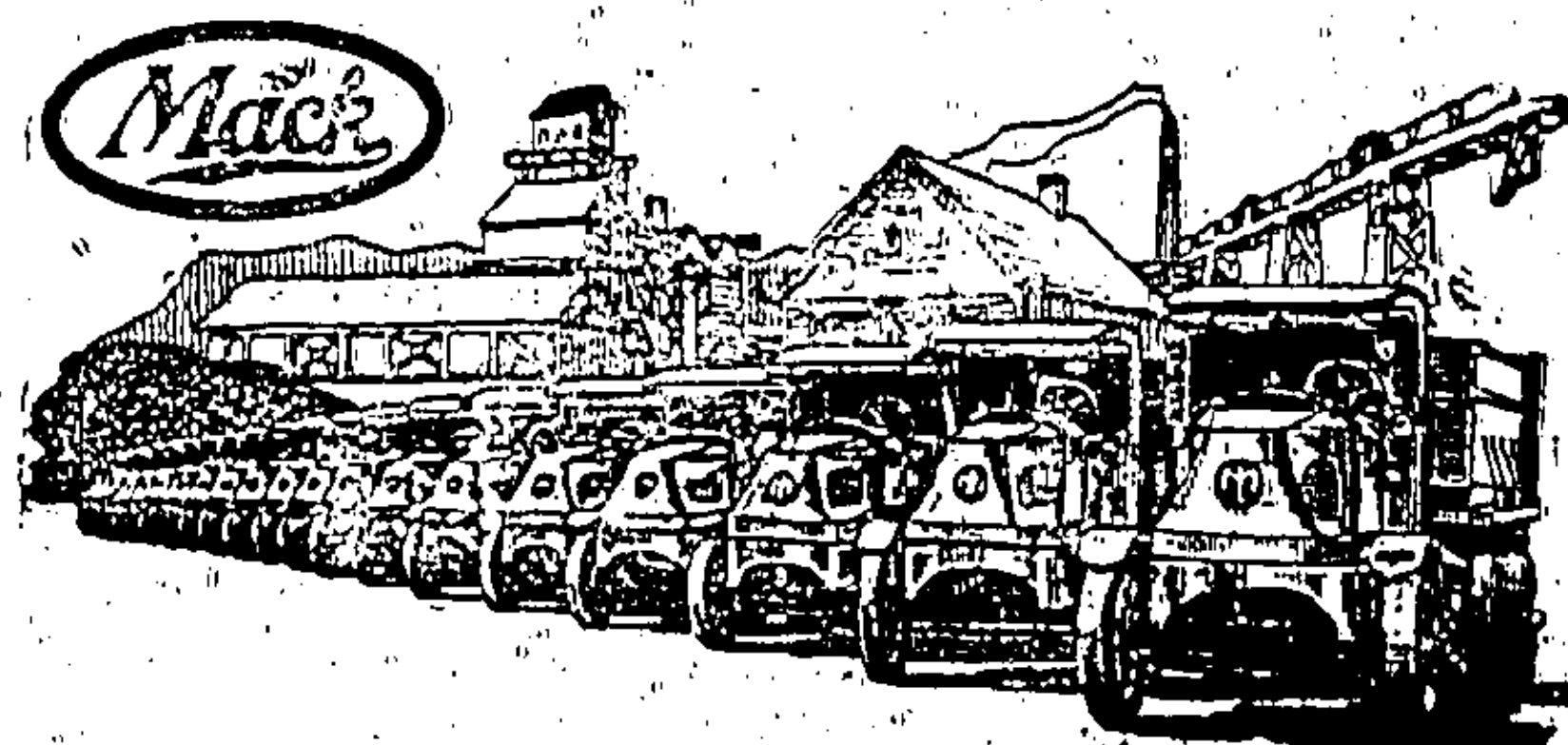
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BROKEN GERMANY.

PREMIER'S TEARFUL SPEECH.

PEP FOR CONCESSIONS.

WEIMAR, July 23rd.
To-day's sitting of the German National Assembly was opened by the President, Herr Ebert.

In the course of a speech Herr Bauer said:—A fortnight ago, under compulsion of the world situation, you ratified the Peace Treaty. An epoch is thereby closed which saw Germany's tremendous rise and her tragic collapse. Those, too, who in the old empire were in sharpest opposition have at this moment to say farewell to much that was dear to them. But the pain of farewell must for everyone be a spur to put both hands to the task which to-day embodies the future, namely, the fulfilment of the discharge, and, finally, the revision of the Treaty of Versailles. What we have to do now is to look straight ahead and to go forward. The work of the German people must now be the fulfilment of the Treaty and the rebuilding of the broken German people, which in new Germany determines its own fate and whose will is the highest law. The revolution gave us a clear road, but it was a clear road such as destruction on the battlefield gives. Eight months have since passed, for the most part devoted to the work of clearing up, but also to the fitting up of a new State edifice which, by passing the new constitution, will consummate.

The Democratic Republic is thus securely housed. The German National Assembly has thereby fulfilled the first part of its task. It deserves to be remembered that the members of the extreme Right have utilised precisely this moment which carries the Hohenzollern empire to its grave, never to be seen again, to proclaim the restoration of the Hohenzollern monarchy as the first item of their programme. That they make the Revolutionary Government responsible for this peace after Kaiserdom in its unhappy blindness of power had lost the war, and thereby, as a matter of course lost the peace, that they declare war to the knife on the present Parliamentary Government—all that is nothing new to us. We are armed for battle, ever for a battle against the falsification of history.

But the members of the Right have once more misread the signs of the times, just as they have misread them for seventy years. In the year 1848, in St. Paul's Church, Ludwig Uhland uttered words which the members of the Right ought to have taken for their guidance. "No head," he said, "will shine over Germany which is not anointed with a little democratic ointment." Followed in time, these words might perhaps have changed the course of events. The hour has now for ever been missed. Not the head of one individual—democracy to-day raises itself and shines over the new republic whose constitution opens with these imperishable words: "The German people united in its tribes and inspired by the will to renew and to strengthen its realm in liberty and justice, to serve peace at home and abroad, and to promote social progress, has given itself this constitution."

INDEPENDENTS CRITICISED.

Criticising the Independents' policy, which approved the dictatorship of the proletariat as a political necessity of the near future, Herr Bauer remarked that even Friedrich Adler had pointed out at the Congress held in Vienna that the dictatorship of the proletariat could not be thought of. Continuing, he said this the Independents' plan was not even the establishment of a class domination, but the violent rule of only part of a class, and he declared, "with the overwhelming majority of the nation, we most emphatically reject any dictatorship as brutal, senseless, and inexpedient, and I am one with German Austria's Socialist Minister, Herr Otto Bauer, in the conviction which he has thus formulated: 'The political revolution is the work of force.' Social revolution can only be the work of constructive organisation.' Political revolution was the work of a few hours, social revolution will be the result of the bold but also sober work of many years."

If you want proof of that, continued the Premier, "look at Russia, which is to-day the promised land of our extreme Radicals. A dictatorship had 'socialised' Russia in a day; that is to say, had handed over the works to the workers without industrial leaders, and without directors, and what was the consequence? Months ago the industrial leaders and directors were brought back with enormous salaries and with their old planetary powers just as the officers of the Red Army were brought back to the Red Army, together with the military authority and blind discipline."

The Premier then warned his hearers against an over-hasty revolution, which would only lead to the destruction of the economic foundations of the whole community, and, in the end, to a counter-revolution.

The Premier continued:—We must energetically combat and put down the yell for vengeance which has been resounding since the signing of the Peace Treaty in that small group which knows no finer ideal than that of the old Empire armed to the teeth and mighty by reason of the number of its bayonets. This I absolutely reject. Believe me, no worker would move a hand if the entire work of reconstruction before us were to be nothing but an equipment for a fresh murderous struggle. We need to work, and to labor for revenge. We, too, shall cherish and renew our national life and national thought, but on the foundation of the League of Nations, both at home and abroad. On the growth and strengthening of that idea our hope must rest, from it must come the revision of the Treaty. It must do away with the Treaty's injustices.

GERMANY'S WILL FOR PEACE.

Herr Müller, the Foreign Minister, said:—The result of war we have to record is that in future the German sword no longer counts as an auxiliary of

diplomacy. That we cherish this ideal is not in consequence of our military defeat.

The last years of the war had already completely undermined all militaristic ideas among the broad masses of our people. It was only for that reason that the revolution was able so bloodlessly to triumph. We must now convince the world of our unshakable will for peace, so that the policy of coalitions, which in the last resort led to this world war shall within measurable time be buried. A fresh coalition has already been founded in Versailles. The French Government does not consider the military neutralisation of the Rhenish frontier region as adequate protection. Mistrust of German policy is just as great as confidence in the strength of the German people. We shall work best against the unhappy policy of alliances if we participate in none, and thus prepare the ground for a real League of Nations. The age of secret diplomacy shall be closed. We declare our actual readiness to enter a League of Nations by being ready to live at peace with all peoples. The League of Nations without the German and without the Russian nation is no League of Nations. Those supporters of the League of Nations who, up to a very short time ago, were foremost in waging the war against us already perceive the real nature of the League of Nations. One proof of that is the declaration, to which so little regard was paid in Germany, which General Smuts made public in Versailles after signing the Peace Treaty. We leave no doubt that we are in earnest in our determination to fulfil the obligations of the Treaty to the limit of our ability, but we also leave no doubt that we shall strive by all honest means to get the Treaty revised, and not only in the interest of the German people, but also in that of all its neighbours.

What does Mr. Lloyd George mean in demanding that Germany shall realise that German policy in the last hundred and fifty years has been a bitter blunder? In the last hundred and fifty years British policy has been more on the Prussian side than on that of any other nation. Moreover, no Englishman can reproach a rapacious Prussia if he observes the changes in the map of the world which have been carried out in the last hundred and fifty years in favour of England. Mr. Lloyd George should also remember his own speech of July 26th, 1908, in which he exclaimed: "We had an overwhelming superiority at sea. Notwithstanding this we began to build Dreadnoughts. Look at the injustice of the two-power standard! Look at Germany! For Germany the army means the same as the fleet for England, namely, the sole protection against hostile invasion. Notwithstanding this, Germany did not pursue any two-power standard, although she lies between two military powers which could confront her army with a greatly superior number of troops." All that is to-day forgotten.

The Belgian nation cannot forget that it was the victim of German invasion. We must, therefore, show our friendly disposition towards Belgium by way of real sacrifices, and thus pave the way for an understanding with the Belgian nation. Relatively, no nation has lost so many lives and made so many sacrifices as the French; therefore, love, expressed in practice, must be our revenge. So far as Russia is concerned, the German Government must act on the principle of non-intervention in Russia's internal affairs, just as we should not allow Russian intervention in our own country. The dictated peace has not taken into account the vital interests of Germany and of Poland. But, in spite of this, we will endeavour to bring about friendly relations between the two countries; we will strive to diminish as far as possible the harmful effects of the Peace Treaty by direct negotiations with Poland. Most hearty relations still unite us with our Austrian brothers. We intend to exhaust all peaceful means in order to achieve unification between German Austria and ourselves, so that, to use Schiller's phrase, we may form one nation of brothers. We trust to the wisdom of the man at the head of the Czechoslovak Republic that it will co-operate with us for a mutual understanding. We must also not forget our former allies, Bulgaria and Turkey.

As regards the Peace Treaty, without being optimistic, I do not abandon the hope that our opponents will become convinced that they will act in their own interests, if they do not take advantage in a biased manner of all the rights which they have obtained so far as Germany is concerned by virtue of the Peace Treaty.

AUSTRO-GERMAN TRADE ACTIVITY.

The British Imperial Council of Commerce, which met recently in London, heartily welcomed the start which has been made in Imperial Preference. It was abundantly demonstrated at the discussions of the Council. German and Austrian firms, although expelled from British Colonies and Possessions, are already engaged on a very insidious form of trade penetration in a number of them under Dutch, Danish and Swiss guises. In Ceylon, for instance, it is generally recognized that Teutonic peaceful penetration is going on in a more acute form than ever, while illustrated catalogues printed in Germany, were several weeks before Peace was signed actually being sent out of that country for distribution in the British Empire. These catalogues are being passed by the British Censor. The Agent-General for South Australia received one, and, when he directed the attention of the British Government to the matter, and to the fact that the Germans were already canvassing for business in the heart of the British Empire before the Peace terms had been signed, was calmly informed that the censors had the right to approve or to forward of such catalogues so long as actual contracts had not been entered into with British traders.

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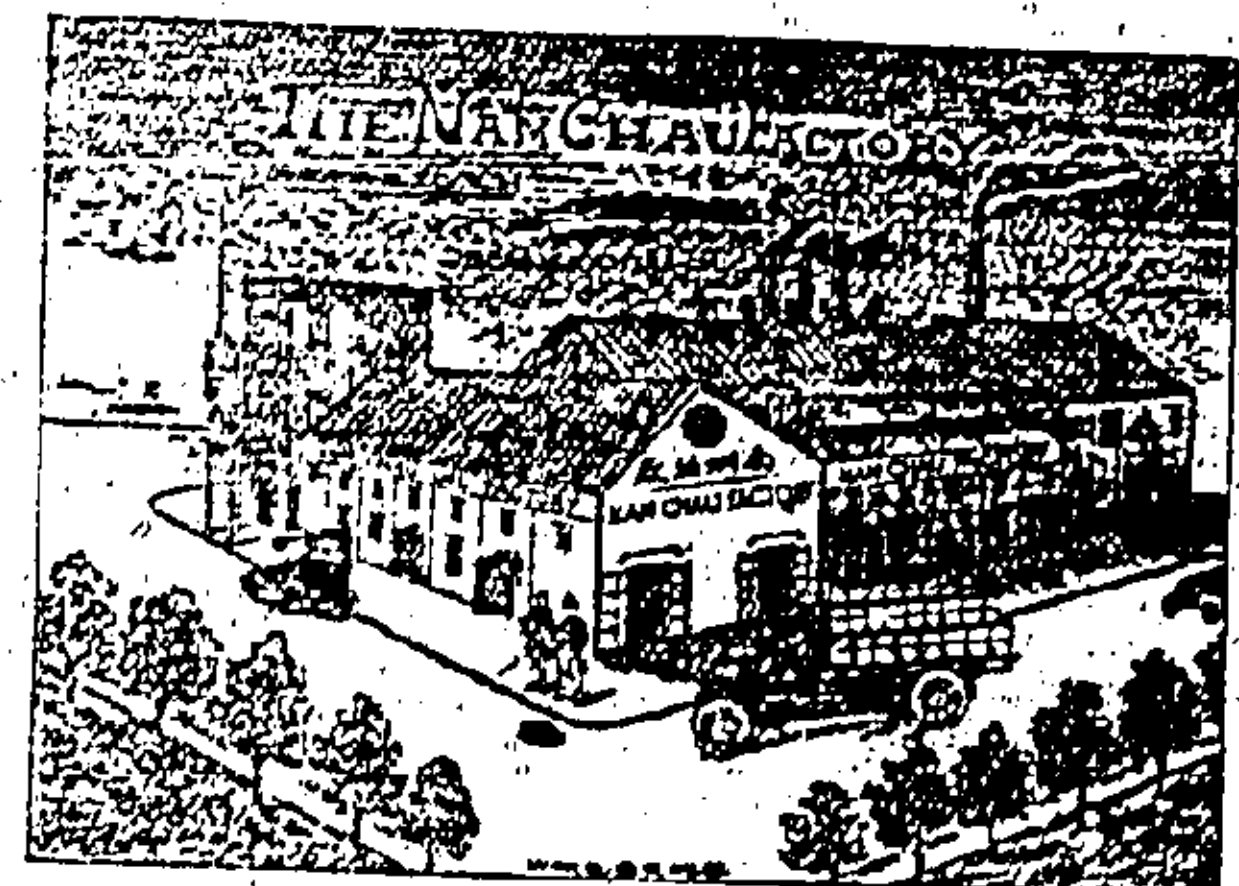
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TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... Middle of October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 222 & 223
Y. YASUDA, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	12,000	Oct. 2nd.
SHINRYO MARU	10,000	Oct. 11th. (fr. om Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	12,000	Oct. 25th.

+ omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
USAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17	9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECOAT" ... 22,000	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 30,000	On or about 4th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...
"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 30th Sept.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 15th September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 26th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"TACOMA MARU" ... Friday, 15th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service
"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND N.Z. and ADELAIDE
"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.
"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.
"INDUO MARU" ... Monday, 29th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Sept. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

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10,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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Hongkong, October 21st, 1918